A SECOND LESSON IN COOKING.

Sin: Is my enumeration of New-England addition to cookery. I omitted the ence famous bean porriage the proper preparation of which was as great a test of culturary skill as well-made tartie soap or rossted leg or sadele of verison is at the present day. I doubt it many can be found who are able to settify to its ments and amount its rights to be regarded as most excellent domach fareiture.

I have heard old dames who have attained an unever what they termed the present pusy race, say:
"Ab! it is to be accounted for, we have been por-" ridge constitutions instead of to a and coffee." Though allied to the Scotch brease or brose, I tunk it may be elaimed as a genuine Yankee invention. The revive of the knowledge of this may be seefel in a farmer's amily, where sait beef and purk are staple articles of ford, and may give a variety to a diet which distance from a market often makes compulsory.

Take a piece of salt beef (corned beef is preferable if readily obtained), of six pounds, and put it to soak the night before; in the morning shange the water, and put it to cook slowly, so as to soak out all the taste of the pickle. Have ready a pot that will hold over a pailful of water, nearly fill it, and put it to boil; when boiling put in a piece of east pork (well washed), weighing two and a half or three pounds. Parboil a pirt bowl of white beans; skim them out of the water into the pot where the pork is, and keep the pot boiling an bour before serving; peel a good sized French ternip and cut it is to not pieces, and put them into the same pot with the beans, and as soon as the beef is freed from the taste of the pickle add that a so (some add sheed potatoes). Just before it is to be dished up, mix together one table spoonful of floor and one of Indian meal with half a pint of milk or water, and stir it into the pot while it is boiling, and stir until it thickens. A piece of dried red pepper (which every far zer's wife has a string of) is put in when the beans are, and a tea-specufull of po edered summer savory or thyme is the last thing added. This must be from three to four hours cooking. I have known invalids to eat this when all other food was distasteful to them. Another excellent dish was of great account-White Pot, or Whitpot. This is a nice palatable and healthy foot, economical as well as bealthy; it is good cold or hot; requires care in the cooking and when done is of a reddies hue. Put a gallon of milk to scald, have ready a gill of a fted Indian meal, the same of floor, a pint of melasses, one egg, and a sait-poonfull of sait; beat these together and stir the mixture into the scalding milk, or, still better, pour gradually the scalding milk apon it, stirring it the whole time This should be poured into a deep dish, and (if to be cooked in a range or stove-oven) covered and cooked from three to four hoprs. The old custom was to cook it in a pot over the fire, but if not very care ully watched there was darger of its being scoreted, and that spoled the Everything made of Indian meal, with milk and molasses, requires greater length of time to cook than when made of wheat flour.

Hulled corn is also another healthy food, formerly of great use in New-England in the Winter.

The corn is put to sock in a warm lye made of wood ashes, and as soon as the bull slips easily from the corn, this must be skimmed out, washed, put into clean cold water and set over the fire to boil; if it tastes of the lye it must be washed again; it soon bursts open like pop-core after boiling awhite. This is good, eaten in milk, with a little salt, or fried with a bit of batter, strring it during the cooking, or made into a succeatash with beans that have been parboiled, and a piece of corned beef that has been nicely skimmed after be ine partially cooked. Indian meal is very valuable as an article of food.

and it is to be regretted that many excellent methods of preparing it in use by the old inhabitants are lost, yet many of these owed much of their excellence to the marner of cooking The Indian pudding and brown bread require a long baking-the latter to remain in the even all night if baked in the afternoon.

A very good loaf of brown bread can be made thus Ope pint rye meal, two pats Indian meal, a tea-con full of melasses, a pinch of salt and teaspoon full of car bonate of soda or saleratus, and sufficient milk to stir it into a thick batter; but er a good sized tie pud ingmold or pan that has a cover fitted closely, and pour this maxture in; tie the cover down securely, and put this into a pot or kettle with sufficient being water to come up not quite half way the length of the puidingpsn, so as to keep up steam enough to cook this be tween four and five hours. A continued and moderate boiling of the water must be kept up, and if the water evaporate rapidly more (hot) unst be added, when done, forms a habt nice brown loaf, and is very good with butter or cream. It baked in a stove or range oven it becomes too crusty. Rye meal is named becaurye flour is too fine and bolted (adiau meal swells more in cooking, so that one accustomed to the common brown meal is apt to make mistakes. A weight placed on the top of the pudding-pan will keep it in place. Rere an alkali can be used to advantage, the said of the melasese neutralizing it, and the effect is to make

These recipes may seem unimportant to those can indulge their lixings for the e-r food but may prove acceptible to many whose appetites are sharpened by wheir labor in the open air, and who value food in

proportion to its satisfying their immediate wants.

1 I do not ladored the doctrine that a house-keeper is
chliged to have inferior or bad things to cook with. The full value of the money spent in quality not quantity ought to be a house-heeper's motto, and is the true pomy. The wide difference between saving and economy is not generally understood. Saving housekeepers are abundant with us, but gengine economics! eres rare. It is a great mistake to buy a barrel of bad Senr; it never ought to be made. I know of an intance where for fourteen years this has never happ end. Why? The right step was taken to prevent

it . "Make an effort," says Mrs. Chick to poor Mrs.
D scobey; "if you could only be induced to make an
eff ort you need not lie here." If people would make "I be effort" they reed not put up with balf the im por itsens they now subunt to. Individual delinquences te national vices. I do not believe in necessar evile, but that man's selfishness and indolence is the real (wigin of the universal misery which disquiets and prosts also the greater part of the human race.

I crave your pardon, reader, I am digressing too much from my subject, which I resume, and to a new portion direct your attention; the most difficult to the whole art of cookery, the most delectable when peracet and the most detertable when ill-made, and that is gravy. In no other branch of the art can so quickly sected the master band from the bungler in other can the artist (the cook is an artist) so display or her genius. What is an American's idea of gravy! Fat is one, and fat and floor and water another; secrebed for, salt, prpper, and flour and water another; for poultry, a bash of the giblets and fat, so thick that the spoon can stand upright. American grawice would be delicious to the taste of an Esquimaux, or other grease-loving savage; they may suit some gintton, but can hardly prove agreeable to an epicore or those who have tasted the savory, dainty and deli-

oute gravies of a Frezch cook.

I believe it is in the power of Americans, Yankees especially, to accomplish anything any other nation can, and if they will only pay attention to the thing, excel ad others; and I suppose when we think it time to turn our attention to cookery as an art we shall astonish the world. It is time now that this contentme ander known avils should cease to be a virtue.

After all, is not cottenument moderate luxiness? I do not think we can be too severe in our strice tures upon national negligence in all that pertains to our food. I have (not at the North) seen a noble turkey and a leg of veniron stuffed with garlick, so that the original fine flavor belonging to each was extipet. I have seen an oyster-soup enions, and new peas so yellow they looked like gold beads dished for show. It will not do for me to menson the harbarisms of cookery that have fallen under | keeper's stock of recipes.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE | my observation, and should I affects so my Souther experience, I am afraid I shall jeopardize the int of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

In preparing gravies for roset mests, the original flavor of the mest which the gravy is to secompany must be preserved as much as possible; if extra seasoning be required, it is found in the sauser that are used by a groot every one row. In stews, fricames and baches, greater license in given to a cook; in these, one flavor must not too decidedly predominate over t e other ingredients need, but the whole must form comething very agreeable to the taste. When beef or mutton is first pot to rosst in a stove or range-oven, water ought to be put in the pan; when the meat is seared all over (not scorebed, but quickly dried), then put in half a pint of hot water, and when the fat begins to drip from the mest, baste with this liquid several times, and, long before the meat is cooked, turn this all out of the pan, and enough will again dri ; from the mest to baste with; about tee minutes before serving, sprinkle with fine sait, and dredge the m-at all over with floor; ween nicely browned dish the mest, and after skimming the fat from the liquid previously turned out, pour it into the pan where the meat was rowted, stir it well, and let it poll on the top of the stove or range, and, if not thick enough, stir a little flour and water together, a very little, and pour it into the boiling pan, and let it boil again; if the meat has been well roasted and carefully attended to, a nice gravy is the the result, but if scorched throw it away—acthing can be done with it. When a piece of mest is booght at tre market, after weighing it, the butcher generally trime it off; this that he trims off ought to be the foundation of the gravy, and the bayer can claim it. These bits put into a pint of cold water (after being wiped clean), with a little salt and made to boil slowly, will make sufficient stock for the gravy. Beef and mutton gravy ought to be dark, and a little browned floor (floor roasted with a bit of butter, stirring it till very dark) will give it the desired bue. Poultry gravy is made from the giblets, the neck, heart, liver and gizzard (many carefully clean the feet and boil them with these, but this is too much trouble for our cooks) washed and set to boil in about a pint of water; this, with the gravy in the roasting pan, makes a nice gravy, thickened with the liver eifted and mixed with half its measure in flour. It is best to put the gizzard teart and reck on a plate by themselves, for many deslike the taste of them in gravy. The foundation of all good gravies is the stock, and that is made from the bits cut off in trimming the meat for rearting. The broken boxes of cold roast meat, boiled several hours in water, form a good stock. But the American bousewife's idea of tidiness and clearing up precinces the possibility of "messing after meal bours," as she would term it, and besides, unless the family were large and had much company, what use would this boiling of bones be? it might spoil before she had beef to roast again, and the tog or est might need the bones most." "It might be good notion, but she could not fuse over it, and folks were satisfied with the way she cooked, · her and besides, she spent as much time upon the cooking now as she could spare from her work."

Gravy ought never to be put over meat that has to be carved at the table by the master or mistrees. A fine joint of meat, 1 icely ronster, loses its beauty if feluged with gravy, and a turkey or fowls lose the crusp, delicate look belo ging to them when treated so improperly. This pouring gravy over coast meats is a device of ignorance. In the preparations for gravies avoid excess of sessoning, of thinkening, and of fat, and be sure that the mixture is thoroughly mixed and blended together, so that the moment boiling ceases each constituent does not return to its original condition. A teaspeonful of flour mixed with half a gill of water will be sufficient to thicken a pint of gravy. It is difficult to give a precise rule, for flour varies in its thickening qualities greatly; yet it is easier to add mere without injuring the gravy than to restore it, after it has become too thick, to the proper consisten cy. All gravies for roasted meats should be strained before being served; and all cooks, or those who lay claim to that pretension, should learn that although a daubing of gravy may hide neglect of meat while roasting, there is nothing to hide a bad gravy, and no pretension or severtion in this matter can do away the evidence afforded by one's senses.

Next will come vegetables and butter.

THE BREAD OUESTION, AGAIN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune SIR: In discussing this I aim at the health stand point, and reject whatever impairs the nutritive qualities of the flour, is jures its flavor or discolors it. The excellence of bread, and its lightness, depend upon the disengagement of carbonic soid gas during the process of fermentation, which is the action of yeast upon the escelarize matter of the floor (its engar). "Ferment" or yeart is an organized matter" (formed with organe, plants and animals are organizes bodies). and its essentially operative constituent is a peculia azotized matter, which, in the wine-vat, is mixed with some tarter and other salts, and in the beer tun with gom and starch." Azote is found in animal bodies, and certain vegetables contain an azotized principle; indigo, caperine, gluten, and many others, contain an abundance of azote. All bread-making shich dispenses with kneading and true yeast fermen tation, may be distrusted. The compositions may be palatable of what may be termed bread compounds but differ greatly from true good bread.

It is not what kind of estable things that can be mare, but how to best make good wholesome bread that is as sweet when a day or two old, as when fire made, or better even than when new, that has no taste of yeart, none of the bitter of hops, nor the disagree ab e flavor of alkah, and that will keep good a week,

The preference should be given to that yeast that will make the lightest, sweetest bread, without aid from extraceous substances, that is least likely to rur it to the acetous fermentation without infusing the bit

The idea that alkalies make the bread tender, is as error; the dough before their introduction having ruz tto the much sgirous or putrefactive fermentation.

Whence comes the fern enting principle in the "sal or milk risings," as they are called ! I have lone been familiar with bread made from the latter, and with the best quality; a sister of mine some years ago gained the premium, at the Bristol County Fair bread of this kind.

When milk rising is doing its work, it drives every body f om its presence; and, when the bread is a day old, like Moore's broken wase, "the scent lies there still. ' (See Mrs. Kirkland's New Home for a fuller description of this manufacture) My first attempt at bread making was with the salt rising, the method given by the matron who so fully understands the value of THE TRIBUNE, and who seems to me too clever a woman to be content with salt rising bread. An old dame of 75, who has lived with one family tifty years, where during that period, over six barrels of flour yearly were kneeded into dough by her, and who may be supposed to have some knowledge of head-making, has learned to make and use the potato yeast according to rale, and she says it is the st and easiest way to make bread she ever tried, and infistely superior to the old leaven and saleratus method . This yeast makes most excellent buck wheat cakes, such as would tempt to most rigorous anchoret

break his vowed fast. It is difficult in some places to obtain the barm which is the yeasty top of fermenting beer) to start yeast with. Ure gives the following rule: Take five parts of honey, one part of powdered tarter, and sixtees parts of wheat or barley malt; etir the whole it water of the temperature of 122 P, and place it in

fermeating heat, when the yeast will be eligi Long ago I had discarded the various methods quoted THE PRIBUSE for bread making, and when a superior method to my last plan presente, I shall accept it I am not the inventor of the potato yeast, but I consider the knowledge of it an acquisition to a houseBREAD, THE STAFF OF LIFE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Sin: I am always glad to read anything on the subject of cooking, and am thankful that the columns of your excellent paper are open to a free discussion upon that, as well as many other subjects of practi-

cal importance.

I do not claim the title of "Sensible Woman," not having had the good fortune to "rear six daughters;" but if the one I have reared is the wife of a "good Republican" (as she truly is), who doubtless de THE TRIBUSE' - and if she knows how to make

"reads like I RHENE agood bread (as she most surely does), and other "fines" to go with it, I think I ought to be satisfied.

The most of my neighbors make their bread precisely as the "Seasible Woman" prescribes; but as I have a me hod equally "simple," and yet, as I think, "a more excellent way," I will just mention it and leave others to indee.

"a more excellent way," I will just mention it and leave others to judge.

Just before retiring for the night I take half a pint of new, i.e. night's milk, set it over my tea-kettle, or in boding water, until it scalds; then set it back natil the temperatore is about half-way between a scalding teat and milk-warm; then stir in flour until it is a thick batter; cover i', and set it in a deep dry dish; set it on my stove-oven and leave it until morning. As soon as the first fire is built—which, by the way, is right early, my husband being a "good Republican," a "reaser of The Tribuse, and, of course, an early riser—I fill my dish with water almost boiling hot, and with a spoon stir the batter until it is warm through, teking care to keep the water not as bot as at first. teking care to keep the water not as hot as at first, but very warm; then I go about my breakfast with all speed, and very frequestly it will ruse before, or by the time we finish our meal. This is sufficient for two common prized loaves, a plate of biscuit, and a loaf of

good brown bread.

I set my spenge invariably with new milk, warming it to a medium between scalding and luke-warm. This prevents i's liability to sour, and precludes the neces-

I find the great secret of making good bread is in having good yeart, let the kind be what it may. As a go d old lady said to me once, "For a number of "years afer I commenced housekeeping I was always "trying to make good bread; now my aim is to have "good "emptins," and I am then sure to have good

P. S.—Thanks to the good friend who gave us the "Lesson on Cooking" a few weeks back. Let us have more of like kind, and I will promise for one not to "flare up" though it hits me hard.

A WORD FOR THE PEOPLE. STATE FINANCES, DEBTS AND REVENUE-CANAL CONVENTION-RAILROAD TOLLS AND FREE PASSES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: You will recognize a correspondent who has for the last few years paid some attention to these questions, just now of interest to all the people of the State. I desire now but briefly to advert to the questions that are before the public for consideration and settle-The State debt is large, if, as the Controller reports,

seven or eight millions are needed to complete until ished works and pay the floating or unfunded debt. We are to begin (if we ever begin) a reduction of the State indebtedness of near forty millions. By the provisions of the Constitution, something like three and a half millions per annum for several years will be required to meet the demands of the several sinking funds and the present floating debt. Propositions timidly put forth (which do not yet

find much favor with the people) are al easy made to extend the debt by altering the Constitution and provicing for the principal of the debts less rapidly than now required; but the interest must be paid, and that will an ount to near two and a half mellions per annum until the principal is diminished by payments.

Almost the only source of indirect revenue is the anals. Almost the only one yielding revenue is the Erie, and the revenues have fallen below a million net for the last two years, with but doubtful chances for their improvement; in fact, it now begins to be claimed that it is the only and true policy of the State to begin to regard the causis rather as agents to swell the commerce of the State than as properly to be regarded as a legitim ste scurce of revenue.

The only other source of revenue is the taxing

power, already freely used for the expenses of the Government, schools and berevolent institutions.

If any very considerable portion of the public debt is to be paid also by annual texation, we are not justly to expect any immediate diminution of the tax burden but, on the contrary, an increase that seriously affects the value of all property liable to taxation.

It is eminently just that so much of the existing indebtedness as has resulted from the construction of the canals should be paid by those who use them, precisely as railroads, plankroads and turnpike roads, built by associations, are paid for, if paid for at all. In this way, and in this way only, are those beyond our State border who use our Canale to be compelled to pay their just proportion of the cost of their construction.

To provide for this mode of payment, wiss and firm ders, but to hold agencies in check which will make it difficult to keep up Canal revenues to the point demanded

The Canal Convention at Syracuse on the 28th and 29th of December, with a strong disposition to look only to a temporary exigency, was brought, however, to the consideration of the questions of more enduring character, and indicated a policy worthy the emmen and able men composing that large Convention.

That policy is to increase the Caral revenue by the earliest possible development of the full capability of the Capa's, to readjust the tariff of tolls by a revenue standard (which railroad competition will pecessarily require to be low), and to restore to the revenues the silroad tolls released by the disastrous measure adopted in 1851 A proposition to impose tolls upon railroade gene

rally, without regard to the original charters under which they were constructed, would have found little favor; and even the proposition to hold the lines doing the most mischief to the revenues, by their competition for the Western traffic, to the terms of their original charters, was opposed by strong influences until the determined temper of the Convention became apparent. Changes of opinion were admitted which indi cated the ease with which changes of the general popular opinion, if necessary, could be produced; and the Convention broke up with about the same unanimity upon this question as upon any other that had ereased its attention.

Since then some other public meetings have ratified the resolves of the Syrscuse Convention, others will follow, and it is fortunate that, since the Governor and the Controller have left the people or the Legislature free to propose plars of financial relief, so wise and just a one is fast concentrating the public mind in

The measures of the Convention will not relieve entirely from the necessity of taxation, but the neceseary taxation to relieve present embarrassments will be beine uncomplainingly if accompanied by measures to increase the indirect revenues, so that direct taxes for the payment of debt and interest need not be perpetual.

The Convention boldly proclaimed its opinion upon the subject of railroad free passes to Members of the Legislature and other officia's, and provided for the publication and circulation of an address which is now doing a work among the people that will shiver combinations and schemes at war with the interest and honor

THE GAME LAWS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sis: We notice your interesting article of this morn-

ing on the preservation of game. As con mission merchants and reporters of the produce market for your paper, we sak permission to state the case from our point of view.

It seems high time that the controversy was properly sentilated and more generally understood. There is now a statute of the State empowering the

County Supervisors (New-York claimed to be exceptec) to make laws and regulations for the preservation of came and fish in their several counties, and to prowide for the enforcement of the same.

the City and County of New-York, where no wild

the City and County of New-York, where no wild game exists, on the 26th of November last, at the instance of an organized body, called the New-York Sportemens Club, passed an ordinance, approved by the Mayor, prohibiting the kiding of certain kinds of bires, wild deer and troot, in said city and county, within certain prescribed periods of the year.

The penalties for violating this prohibition are \$25 for each bird, trout or deer so taken, with the power of imprisonment in default of payment.

These penalties are to he said for by the said Sportaman's Club, who receive for their agency one-half the amount collected, and the possession of any of the prescribed game or trout, during the inhibited period, is made or polosive evidence that the poisessor has himmade conclusive evidence that the poisessor has him-self killed the same and subjects him to the rigors of this extraordinary law, without allowing him to oder any evidence to show his innocence or to mitigate the offerre. Thus, a commission merchant receiving a consignment of 1,000 prairie-chickens from Iowa, is liable to a fine of \$15,000 for having them in his pos-

ln like manner, venison brought from Canada, if received in this city after the 1st of January, sub-jects the possessor to the penalties of this ordinance, although the freedem of trade in the article is covered

by an international treaty.

December is the best month of the lawful season for becamber is the best motiful of the lawning season taking deer in this State, and venison, by being frozen, will keep good nati. March; and the stock thus preserved, together with what might come in from Canada and other distant States and Provinces, would give an abundant supply of this debescy during the Winter morths, without the killing of a single deer out the recent and prescribed season. But, by the of the proper and prescribed season. But, by of the proper and prescribed season. But, by the wire law of our Supervisors, the possession of this deheions meat after the lat of January, no matter from what part of the world it may come or where it may have been killed, subjects the possessor to the extravsignat penalties before mentioned.

The unreasonableness of the ordinance and the extravagance of its penalties induced those interested in
the game trade to petition the Board of Supervisors
for a repeal or modification thereof; and, that the
matter might be deliberately investigated and wisely
adjusted a motion was made to succond the ordinance.

sdjusted, a motion was made to suspend the ordinasce from the 1st of January to the 1st of Feb.uary. This motion was lost through the failure of one vote.

The Board of Supervisors having thus reident to suspend or modify the law, the game dealers at once organized and raised a fund for the purpose of testing the law in the event of suits being brought against any of the subscribers, and to definy the cost of efforts to obtain more reasonable and appropriate laws. At this stage of affairs, the game dealers were sur-prised by a proposition made by a person (not a mem-her of the Board) to their Treasurer that, for about

The Board of Supervisors having thus refused to

\$1 200, the ordinance of the Supervisors could, he thought, through his instrumentality, be suspended; to which the Treasurer responded that he would not give 12 cents. Sportsmen's Club, on whom you so confidently

rely for the enforcement of the law, after procurit the passage of the ordinance referred to, advertisit for informers, and making a grand flourish of intentio for informers, and making a grand flourish of intentions to thoroughly entored it, have done absolutely nothing.

The practical effect of this course of things has been, to drive the more product and law-abiding deal ers out of the trade, subjecting them and their consignors to much less and disappointment, and turning a portion of the trade to Boston and other cities; bile there of a boder disposition have continued the while thore of a boter disposition have continued the business openly without the sightest molestation, not-withstanding the assurances of the mayor and the officers of the Sportsman's Cino, to those who predently inquired of them, that the law would be enforced.

The next phase was the introduction of a bill in the Assembly, in response to a petition from Warres Co., vesting the authority to make and enforce Game Laws

vesting the authority to make an entorice visible Living in the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties, except in the County of New York, where, as it was well known that no game existed, the authority to make such laws seemed unnecessary, and might be used oppressively and for unjustifiable purposes, as is shown by the existing ordinance.

This measure had its origin in the country without th

This measure had its origin in the country without any concert of action with the game interests of toe city; and when it came to the notice of the game dealers, they were pleased to see that New York was excepted from the general provisions, and thus prevented from making oppressive and tyrantical laws. The bill passed quietly trough its several stages until it reached its turn reading on M nday last, when Mr. Scholefield objected to the passage of the bill on the ground that there was a general inw now, and that if this was passed, there would be different laws in differ-ent counties, and it many counties no laws at all. He ent counties, and it many counties no iswe at all. He aimded to the brutalities, cockneys and monsters, wao, in June, through mere brutal sport, siaughter deer with fawns by their sides.

Mr. Spencer wished the power left with the Super-visors of New-York to prevent the sale of game out

Mr. Scholefield, having failed to kill the bill by

Mr. Scholefield, having failed to kill the bill by a motion to strike out the enacting clause, moved its reference to the Committee on Agriculture, which was carried by a negority of five.

Now, it should be clearly noderstood that nobody is more deeply and earnestly interested in the judicious and efficient preservation of game than the game dealers themselves, and they are ready to cooperate in the enforcement of ressonable and even rigid laws to that end; but how the prohibition of the sale of venteen from Canada in Winter, or from our own State, if shown to have been killed in proper season, can tend to prevent cockneys from slaughtering deer in June, passeth our understanding.

une, passeth our understanding.
It is certainly to be hoped that the whole question asy now be fully and broadly considered, and that was, well considered and whely adapted to the ends laws, well considered and wisely adapted to the ends sought, may be passed and permanently maintained; but it does not seem necessary to promit the sile of game from high northern latitudes where the breeding reason is very late, or from distant States where it may be over abandant, and, at all events, beyond our jurisdiction, for the purpose of preserving the game of our own State.

of our own State.

The rights of commerce and the freedom of trade justly claim some attention in this ma our legislators. It is a question of no triling im-ortance to our game-loving citizens and to our mer-nants, who are receiving remittances from their distant debtors through the stipments of game, whether the market of this city should be closed for birds and venisce, without any reservation, after the lat of Jan-uary, as seems to be the effect of the existing ordi-nance. Draw & French. New-York, Feb 3, 1879.

THE TESTIMONY OF PARTIES TO SUITS.

o the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I have remarked with pleasure the editorial comments of your issue of the 15th inst., upon Mr. Johnson's bill before the Legislature of New-York to repeal the law permitting parties li igant to be witnesses in their own behalf.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn ow the law has operated in this State, which not only permits parties in action so testify in our Courts, but clares that "no person shall be disqualified as a witness in any suit or proceeding at law, or is equity, by reason of his interest in the event of the

equity, by reason of his interest in the event of the same, see a party or otherwise."

This act was passed in 1848, and has been in force ince that time; and I presume that not a lawyer can be found in the State who could urge any serious op-ction to its moral and practical value during that

Connecticut had the honor of taking the first steps f advance in this direction, in this country, and I be-eve preceded England herself, to whose course you afer. Experience-here shows that there is now vastly a difficulty than before, in arriving at the facts in a se. "Parties" are enabled to throw more light upon case. "Parties" are easied to throw more light doon a matter in issue, generally, than are others. The time of our Courte is saved. It is expenses of litigation are materially reduced, since parties are not now under the necessity of bearing the extra expenses (always contingent to the absolute leg-d expenses—witnesses' sees and the like—when a cause is lengthly always contingent to the absolute legislexpenses—witnesses tece and the like—when a cause is lengthily printing) of so many witnesses as before. And, chiefly, instead—as might be feared by the "unsophisticate!"—of the amount of perjury in our Courts being increased under the present law, it has sensibly diminished, Besides, the very interest of parties is frequently found the only avenue to facts. A dishonest party, in his arxivity to make his own appear the better cause, is apt to reveal, especially under the scrutiny of a cross-examination, facts against his own interest, which would never come to light in any other way. which would never come to light in any other way.

A dishonest party here is forced into Court, two, even
when he may regard himself as well prepared with when he may regard himself as well prepared with witnesses, by the appearance of the other party; his ab-sence otherwise, unless most fully and justly accounted for, as from severe sickness, for example, being con-straed sgainst him. Besides, if a party desire, he may, unser our laws, compel the adverse party to testify as a witness "in his behalf, in the same manner, and "subject to the same rules as other witnesses." In stort, our experience is such that we would on no account return to the Common Law upon this sub-ect.

The great fact of all is that such "justice" as is disensed, while it is of fully as high character as before, more readily, directly and cheaply obtained in most

In my opinion, however, we have legislated merely upon the surface of things. It is only child's pisy at best, so far as any great end of justice and righteous sees is renormed, whether we return to the comma law or adhere to our present statute. The letter course is a sittle nearer sensible, in some respects, as I have shown.

But the experience of lawyers demonstrates that

the matter of "interest" is of little or no monest;
Under cover of this law the Board of Saparvisors of as well as that the administration of an oath, in almost

any case, is mere mockery, or, at most, "an nesubstantial form." The latter is an insult to an upright man; and has no mere sancritying effect on a dishonest or reckless one, than haptens would have upon a

My judgment is, that at least nize-tenths of all wit

or receive.

My judgment is, that at least vire-tenths of all wit nesses in centra falsefy; say five-tenths inheation-lly, wilfully; theorenths prompted by a desire to tell a story that appears well &c., and who always draw largely upon unagination; and two-enths who through sheer recalescess of all justice, say what they chance to think of on the state.

Lying is, perhaps, the "besetting sin" of New-Eagleste; a commercial and manufacturing people, to a small way, who struggle hard to get their livings, and find it, they think, necessary to protect their livings, and find it, they think, necessary to protect their livings, and find it, they think, necessary to protect their livings, and find it, they are readily led into targiveraction, and finally contract the habit of lying. And do you expect a wan to tell the truth in court, who feels it necessary to even "quibble," not to say liv, in conducting his daily business? The small morenant, called as a witness, regards it a duty he owes humself to say as little as possible, or gloss over a rough aff it, to concluste a party in court, who is annealf, or some of wices friends are, his customer, and fluds his practice of marepresettation as facile before a jory as in his "trade;" and so on, through all avocations. But what applies to New England in this phase, is no most respects true of New York State. I judge, although her people are more "liberal" and cosmopolitan. New York is simply farenced, however, in some of her legislation upon this matter of testimony; take, for example, the verification of a complaint, to which you allude. Such is the required form of the verification, that the most uncoropolous may make oath to it with impunity—"Uson information and belief." If it were not more ly impossible to convect. oath to it with impunity—"Uson information and belof." If it were not morally impossible to convict a party of perjury who should falsely "varify," if he but "keep his tongne to himself," such is the construction put upon the matter that, though he should after and confess to have falsely a worn to said, verification but the only the population of the converse of a perjury. It is

afterward conless to have falsely a worn to said 'verification,' be a uld not be convicted of perjury. It is really of not the sightest importance.

My firm conviction is, upon this shole experiment of subjecting witeress to the "oath," and disqualifying the mon account of 'interest," that there is, all things considered, but one practical question, to with the state of time spear in administering the oath, which time is cold in incontant, and in examples. (time) is often important; and in exami log int, and in listening to arguments arising upon the facts of "interest"—which is very important.

I repeat, a just wittess, party or not needs no

I repeat, a just witcess, party or not needs no oath; and the devices to which orejudiced or otherwise dishonest witcesee may and do resort, to evade exposition of the truth, are as isfinite and constiers as the possibilities of buman ingenuity. Legislation cannot errounvent or forbid them.

The error lies in the very foundations of present "sciety" (not in man, generically). New-York does not propose, I presume, to distort these foundations, Let ber, then, simply cease to play the fool in this matter. Paradoxed as it may see o, while I believe all men really prefer the truth to falsecood. I nevertheless would not give a cent for the practical value of any man's oath in court. And I do not regard the interest of any person in the event of a suit—(the factof "interest." being shown, as allowed by our courts, to affect his redith ity)—as at all a sensible objection to his being permitted to "tell his own story."

Winsted, Conn., Jan. 17, 1839.

IS ELECTRICITY A SUBSTANTIVE THING? To the Editor of The A. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Every electrician is aware that within a ver limited time after a short or local electrical current is closed, when a Grove battery is employed, the utric acid in the porous cop turns to a deep plue color. Tais gave rise, in the writer's mind, to the suppost ion that there must be copper present; and, upon a test being made, such was found to be the case. The wire, is this case, between the poles, was of copper. When iron wire was used, there was no such effect. In order that the copper could get into the natric acid, it must have been carried by the electricity through the must have been carried by the electricity through the cine, through the sulproune solution and the sites of the porous cap, where it came in contact with an acid sufficiently powerful to solve and retain it.

Again, take a vessel containing mercury, and immerse a wire from the negative pole of a battery in the mercury, and bring a wire from the positive pole in contact with, and then remove it a short distance.

e mercury, and bring a wire from the positive pole contact with, and then remove it a short distance from the surface of the mercury, and a current of from the surface of the mercury, and a current of electricity will lesp the minure interval, and by its force will indent the mercury to quite a considerable depth. Now shift the poles, so that the current is depth. Now shift the poles, so that the current is sert from the mercury to the wire, and the mercury will be drawn up toward the wire, in conical form, a distance in the ratio of the battery force.

distance in the ratio of the batt-ry force.

How can the conveyance of the copper through the intervening substances, as noted in the first instance given, be accounted for?

It is well known that an iron wire heated to redness and plunged into a vessel of exygen gas will our rapidly, and the product of such combustion is safer. Water is composed of oxygen and bydregen. Is iron, therefore, soldfield sydrogen, in whole (f a simple, as caimed,) or in part if a commonal? as c aimed,) or in part (if a compound)?

The late Prof. Thomas Spercer, in also hemistry of common life, claims to have demonstrated, at least to his own complete satisfaction, that electricity is hy-

drogen, plus heat.

It is supposed to have been clearly demonstrated by the English and French philosophe s, that hydrogen is a metal, but of what character has not been deter-

Is it presible that electricity (supposing it to be hydroger, plus heat, or iron in a gaseous state), having great affinity for, smalgamates with and carries along atoms of the correr and me of the copper and deposits them in the nitro

If this be so, certainly the mythological representaing thunderboits or lightning, for ested state, has greater significance

here is a field for the scientific and curious. should be pleased to see the subject commented on by E. F. Bannes. Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1859.

NATIONAL STATISTICS - MANUFACTURES, To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I write you for the sake of information which

it is extremely necessary for me and every other man in the United States to obtain, viz:

I want to know when our worthy President and his Cabinet and the Congress of the United States and the Cen-us Department, are likely to put forth to the

the United States.

This statistical knowledge was ob aided in the year 1850, by the Centus returns, and was filed at Washington City in the Census Deputment early in 1851. It has now lain smothered for the last nine years, sad test, too, by the patriotic anxiety and mara, ement of the Slave Power in the United Swee Senate, which the Slave Power in the United Slaves Senate, which passed a decree to suppress all this information concerning the manufacturing industry of this country, because (as they said) the Census had been imperfectly taken, i.e., 'the returns were not large enough;' indeed, they were not, by \$ 50,000,000; sail yet, insperfectly as these returns were made out, some \$12,000,000 worth of manufactors was made in the year 1850 in these United States, as is said by those who have investigated the Census returns in Washington.

I have heard, through the newspapers, that ou Great Father, the President, and Gan. Cass, and one or two more of the circle about the White House, have lately undertaken to get out these "Consus

Returne" concerning the American manufactures.

You know that the Slave Power, which overshadows the Presentential massion at the White Honse, is very atroit on figuring up returns, especially in all that part of the country called Kansae Witness the "Oxford Precinct" and the "cantle-box balits' of the Cair our memerto. Sir, I want to hear about the lots of the Can out memerto.

Sir, I want to hear about those census returns; I have paid my share of the taxes to get up that Getsus of 1850, and I want my money back again or my money.

THE COLORED STUDENT AT UNION COL-

LEGE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Having noticed in your issue of Jan 26 an article entitled " Equal Rights at Union College," in which there was a misstatement of facts either designetly or otherwise, we would wish through your columns to make a truthful statement of the matter, in order trut there may be no misrepresentation of the sentiments of the class. The article in question states that " a young "colored man, of rather prepossessing perso al appearance, &c., asked to be admirted to the ignior class. Our venerable but Paudant President said it stould be left with the class. The class tals more-"icg, by a majority of ten, decided to admit." thus "leg, by a majority of ten, decided to acmit," thus leaving the inference to be drawn that the class, by a majority of ten, decided to admit a COLORED PERSON, which is not the case. That there was the majority already stated in favor of admit to g him we do not dery but that it was in favor of admitting a "colored colored for the colored colored for the colored colored for the co man"-if by that term your correspondent means a person of African descent—we do deay. The class having gained the impression that he was a negro, and

therefore opposed to his admittance, he thereupon to tified upon with before the class that he was of Fren and Indian extraction, and had no African blood in t

veirs. Upon this affidavit, and this alone be received the majority spoken of by your correspondent. His article closes with this presume's was attach upon our respected President: "But are our President claim, ratter alone up, that the consent of this class must be unsulment." It was stated before the vote was taken, upon his own authority, that the President would refore adouttance it a respectable min to ity were upposed to it. This accounts for the President's refers to adout him. These are the simple facts of the case, which are sustained by the adoutes of the meeting. The author of the article not being a member of the class, may have been mentioned, which will in some neasure excess the gross mittakes he has committed. Sice then it has been deterated that the gendeima is positively at French and fodical descent, and there veice Upon this affid wit, and this alone be received is positively of French and Indian descent, and there fore is now a member of Union College.

A JENIOR.

to the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: Allow me to occupy a small space in your ex

collect paper for stating the grees t consistencies of the "Manhattan Gas Light Company," and their exhorbitant ct arges this W nter for gas. In 1856, from Nov. 14 to Dec 19, one month and five days, my bill was \$6 23; 1857, same menth, with same number of burners, \$9 65; 1858, same monte, with same number of burners, \$20 90; and so on, throughout the period o two years, my buls have been stead ly increasing actil they have reached \$21 lacking ten cents. And during the past Winter we have been unusually economical in the past Winter we have been unusually economical in the use of gas, endeavoring to make our rapenses as light as possible, but not rithers may the bills are increasing. What is to be done? It there no way is which the consumers of gas can satisfy the melves of the quantity of gas carsan ed? You will say the meter will indicate. One must less Summer, Jame to July, when the family were all in the country, and the gas used but little by myself the bill came in \$3.15, and because it was so small, two mes were sent by the Company to see if the meter was not out of order. If I left satisfied that I consumed the gas charged to may be seen to be a problem. I felt satisfied that I consumed the gas charged to me. I would say nothing, but I are a triden that I do not a name more than one half the quantity. I true that others who feel aggrieved in this respect, will take some steps in the direction of legislation to pro-tect gas con uners—for tary certainly have rights a well as the Gas Company. Gasonarra. well as the Gas Company.

ILLEGAL EXACTIONS IN THE SURROGATES OFFICE. To the Editor of the N. Y. Lenbone.

Sin: It seems our Surrogate has adopted the practier, in valation of law, or exerting a fee from every person who may have occasion to examine, in any way, the public records, or even the indexes pertaining thereto, in his office. Not only that, but toen be bar the ardacity to refer for ambority for his act to the following from the Revised Statutes, vol. ii., pages Por the following services here after (1814) done or performed Surrogates, the following fees shall be allowed, nor shall they

Surrogates the following fers shall be allowed, in cottled to any other fers theret z." An org there fees tor services are enumerated:

"For reaching the records of his office for any one year, 12 cents, to By the it is plain that he is only entitled to fee By this it is plain that he is only entitled to fee when he does perform any required service. How this statute could ever have been distored, as affording any authority to exact a fee from any one whater himself, has occasion to ginese at the records of indixes, is hard to conceive. Our late worthy District Artoriesy required that a similar illegal exaction in another department of the public records, even where services were performed, should be abandoned. Will the person incumbent see to it that this extorious and anneyance in the Surrogate's Office be likewise abolished?

THE BISHOP PRIZE DEBATE.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: I notice in your issue of Feb 1 an editorial article taking to task the Linonian Society of Yale College for cebating the question "Ougst a mee k "obey a law which his conscience contemns?" Nov, Mr. Editor, there was nothing so impr per or strange Mr. Egiter, there was nothing so improper or strange in the discussion of that question by the Linoulans in their Bishop Prize Debate. You are not aware, perhaps, of the fact that the founder of the Bishop Prize is the Hon. William D. Bishop, at present a member of Congress for m Contection, who generously donated to that Society \$1,000, the annual tacome of which is to be applied as prizes for debates. Now the writer of that exitorial well knows that Mr. Bishop not only believes that a man is bound to obey a law which his conscience condemns, but also that, under certain singularization, he is bound to vote for such a law. And constances, be is bound to vote for such a law. n view of these facts, would you not say at once the be Linen and exhibited the basest ingratitude were to refuse so much as to discuss there questions ONE OF MR BISHOP'S CONSTITUENTS.

THE WEIGHT OF COAL. To the Editor of The N. V. Iribune.

Sin: I perceive by Tax Tamong that a resolution has been passed by the Board of Councilmon, director the apportment of a Committee who are to adop some plan by which fraut in the weight of coal may be detected and thereby pevented. This movement is right and proper. Justice to the consumer requires it, and I can assure you that there are many honest coal-dealers in the city who would hall the ad-prion of any plan which will effectually prevent fraud, as a relief and betten to them. If the city advertises for proposal to furrish coal, the contract is taken by some one at no low a price trust no honest man could live by it, and the result is fraud in the weight; for an instance of which let me refer you to nonr Brooklyn news of to day. If the papers will prove this matter forward, and which le' me refer you to sont Brookly is teward, and
day. If the papers will orge this matter forward, and
tos Committee of Councilosen will call upon the cost
dealers of the city to tring before them some plan is
prevent this constant recurrence of fraud, I am sur
that this crying evil will some be done away with
Lend us your sid, then, in this behalf, and you will
conter a favor or the public as well as
New York, Jan 21, 1859. "THE COAL TRADE."

QUAKER GRAVES NOT NEGLECTED.

QUAKER GRAVES NOT NEGLECTED.

To the Educe of The N. Y. Tribuas.

Sir: Believing that you would not knowingly covey a wrong empression, I ask the liberty to correct what appears in an article in this morning's Tribustivelative to the Montt Vernon purchase. You take say "The extreme neglect of graves is shown by the "anti-ceremonial Quakers, who have no tombetous "to mark where their dead sleep." This body of Christians are always ready to defend their principle and peculiarities, and may say in reference to the above, their funerals are conducted in descape and der with a ductor respect to the occasion, without passed per parade, believing with the poet, "death about has no foppedes." The graves are not neglected, but not almost invariably have a head stone with the mean and age only engraved, and sometimes the name along Otter than this.

"No merble marks their couch of lowly sleep, And though they bear not about the "mockery!

"wee in customery suits of selemn black," yet is test
respect and regard for the memory of the dead not it
less tincers. Your friend,
12th mo., 52d, 1856.

WHITE PARTRIDGES, - The Quebec Mercury and that white partridges have made their appearance ? that region this Winter. The Indians report that plenty at the Sagnesay, where they never were see before T eir bill differs in shape from that of the br wn partridge, and they are also very thick! feathered down the talons like " bautama." Man years ago the fir t one then known was presented Lord Aylmer. In 1844, also they made their appear arce, and now again are met with on all sides. The three lately killed were preserved as curionties in to Museum of the Quebec Historical Society.

Some GRESE -It is stated in a recent issue of The Totedo Brade (Ohio) that a drove of 6,010 geese, tended for the New York market, were seen at Wi chester a few days before. The owner had drive into one car the number of 1,500, paying from 15 to cents each as freight. The calculation of the of was, that the feathers would pay him for his outs in reseing them and getting them to market, and the the proceeds of the carcaines would be clear profit

Cons Scance.-It is reported that corn is usual scarce this Winter in Arkansas.

In Boston, we observe one of the fashionable At the recent meeting of the Historical Society At the recent meeting of the Historical Society, at Trenton, a statement was made the previous to 1779, it was the gractice in Easer Court to burn negrees, on course ion of certaic crimes. The gentleman who made the statement said he had easily record of each for the wood consumed and the same undertured for such occasions. Mr. R. d. doubted that such a custom ever prevailed.